

POMEROY, OHIO.
TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 10, 1856.
Republican State Nominations.
FOR SUPREME JUDGE—SHORT TERM,
OSIAS BOWEN, of Marion county.
FOR SUPREME JUDGE—FULL TERM,
JOSIAH SCOTT, of Butler.
FOR SCHOOL COMMISSIONER,
ANSON SMITH, of Franklin.
FOR MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS,
JOHN WADDELL, of Ross.

The Public Pulse.

From every quarter come tidings of deep feeling, of burning indignation, of common sense and excitement. The recent acts of the MURDER party, at the Capitol, and in Kansas, have raised a storm which will not abate. Old Faneuil Hall in Boston never contained so great a crowd of excited and indignant men, as collected on the steps of the news of the recent outrages against Liberty of speech, Liberty of thought, and Freedom of action. "Give me Liberty or give me Death," was the language of the multitude, assembled at Cleveland, on hearing of the destruction of Lawrence, and the outrage perpetrated by Brooks upon Sumner. "We will aid in securing Freedom to Kansas," said the people of Chicago, at their late monster meeting; and forthwith \$15,000 in money, and large quantities of arms and ammunition were subscribed, and it was resolved to send a colony of 500 actual settlers to that territory, and provision them for one year. At New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh—in fact, all over the free north, the same feeling prevails. "Let us hurl the tyrants from power," is the language upon the lips and in the hearts of thousands. Even here, in our own midst, we have seen men, who heretofore have studiously avoided political strife, so excited and indignant, and so anxious to catch the latest intelligence from the battle-ground where Slavery and Freedom are engaged in a hand-to-hand conflict, that they are scarcely able to attend properly to their ordinary business. We can begin to imagine now the feeling that existed in the days of the Revolution, when parties were divided into Whig and Tory. How the friends of Freedom struggled to suppress their feelings of contempt for those who were sunk so low in the scale of humanity as to give countenance and aid to the British tyrant. How narrowly they watched their nearest neighbors, and how fearful was their vengeance, when it burst forth, upon the traitors! We tremble lest another and more terrible conflict is approaching. We tremble, and yet we are prepared to meet it, if it must come, and meet it firmly. But we pray God it may not be. The tyrant of George the Third was no greater—not so great, as that practiced upon the Free State settlers in Kansas, by order of the President and his co-conspirators. And yet there are men in our midst who pretend to justify it.

The opposition press is generally silent on the subject of the recent outrages. They dare not attempt to justify them for fear of arousing the virtuous indignation of the people, and, so humiliating a position do they occupy, they are afraid to denounce them in proper terms, for fear of their party. They therefore observe an ominous silence, with few exceptions. Here and there we find one speaking out boldly—declaring, like the New York Day-Book, that one portion of the human family should be masters and another portion slaves—that Slavery and serfdom are right—that all men have not equal natural rights, and should not have—that those who contend for Freedom in Kansas, should be put down by the sword and cannon, and he who utters sentiments not exactly in accordance with this view of the case, should be knocked down and beaten to death. And then, again, there are a few who openly condemn the outrages, and still adhere to the party—like our contemporary of the Iron Times. But these cases are rare. The Republican press, however, is speaking out nobly—exhibiting a fearlessness, and a determination worthy of the sacred cause of liberty. If we mistake not, some of our editors, if driven to arms, will strike some lusty blows for Freedom.

What shall be the end of this?

We are ever disposed to be hopeful. Our reliance is upon the virtue and intelligence of the people, and the potency of the ballot-box. Freedom may suffer for a time in Kansas, but, in the language of the Democracy in Michigan, "Thank God, Franklin Pierce's administration is almost at an end." Next fall another election will be held for Chief Magistrate, and we cannot believe the people will make another such mistake as they did four years ago. If they do, we shall then think civil war inevitable for we are firm in our conviction that Freedom will not be strangled in this Republic without a struggle.

Bookman and Brockbridge.

The Democratic Convention has at length concluded its deliberations, by nominating James Buchanan, for President and Breckinridge, for Vice President. We have the entire proceedings, but deem it unnecessary to publish any thing more than the final action. Buchanan was nominated on the seventeenth ballot. Pierce was given a few complimentary votes—so also was Douglas, but neither found much favor with the Convention. Cass was voted for by five or six excited individuals, to the infinite amusement of the Convention. The only real contest was between Douglas and Buchanan, and this did not amount to much. Douglas was withdrawn after the sixteenth ballot, and then the Convention voted unanimously for James Buchanan.

Why was Buchanan nominated?

It has been repeatedly apparent to the Democracy, for some time past, that neither Pierce, Douglas, or any body else who has been mixed up in these Kansas troubles would stand the slightest chance of an election by the people. They knew pretty

well that the people of the entire North repudiated, detest, and scorn the men and measures of the present administration, and that not one State north of Mason and Dixon's line could be carried for any of those men who have been instrumental in bringing about this state of things. The simple question was whether they would surrender the field to the Republicans, or attempt some new swindle. James Buchanan was popular with the people of some of the northern States—he had not been identified with the troubles of the present administration—if he was nominated, he stood a fair chance of an election—the South had the power to nominate him, or to defeat his nomination—if he was nominated at all it must be by the aid of the South—the South cared nothing for the traitor Pierce. They had used him until his character was gone, and a man without character could do them no good. They must take some one who had some character, and make use of him, if possible. They, therefore, constructed a platform endorsing the acts of the present administration, pledge the candidate nominated to carry out these measures, and then select a man whose past history has been antagonistic to these measures. We repeat, Pierce and Douglas having ruined themselves to please the South, are of no further use, and are discarded. James Buchanan has not yet ruined his character, and if he consents to make a sacrifice of himself, of course, it is the interest of the South to accept. But as the South are a unit on this question of Slavery extension, and as they rule the Democratic party, and control the nominations, it is certain that unless they are sure of their man, they will not consent to his nomination.

Can the North be deceived?

The terrible rebuke given to the Pierce dynasty by the slaughter of the conspirators—Pierce, Douglas, and Cass—conclusively shows that the masses can not be rallied in support of the principles advocated by them. But Buchanan, to receive a nomination must juggle himself to the same principles. As Mr. Partridge says, "he can't make any difference what is the price of flour, he always has to pay the same amount for half a dollar's worth." So it is with Democracy—it can't make any difference who the traitor is, or what are his antecedents, when elected, he is always found on the side of Slavery. Frank Pierce, before his election was a Freeholder, yet look at his acts! Fillmore was a Free Soil Whig. Yet he signed the Fugitive Slave Law. Buchanan is said to be opposed to Slavery extension; but just as sure as he is elected, he will carry out the same principles advocated by the Pierce, Douglas dynasty; for we repeat, unless the South were sure of this, they would never have consented to his nomination.

Mr. Buchanan during the canvass.

Mr. Buchanan during the canvass of his former Federalism—of his Americanism, &c., &c., but enough for the present.

Mr. Breckinridge.

Of the candidate for Vice President, we have but little to say. He was a member of Congress from Kentucky for several years—representing the Ashland district. He was a warm personal friend of Henry Clay, but a violent political opponent. He is a young man of ability, and made a tolerably fair Congressman. But more anon.

News of the Week.

A dispatch from Concord, N. H., June 5th, states that the Legislature had elected Ralph Metcalf Governor, by 175 to 15. Thos. S. Melvin was elected President of the Senate, with two American Republican Clerks. E. H. Rollin was elected Speaker of the House by a vote of 160 to 15. The effigies of Franklin Pierce and Preston S. Brooks were hanging in front of the State-house, eighty feet from the ground, on the Pierce and King liberty pole of '49, also the effigy of Col. George, in another part of the city, bearing the words "The glorious and Godlike Administration of Pierce."

Senator Turnbull, with a view to the restoration of peace in Kansas, had prepared a bill which he will soon introduce, proposing the annexation of that territory to Nebraska, the terms of all the officers in Kansas, and all laws and supposed laws therein to cease.

Ex-President Van Buren was thrown from his horse at Kinderhook on the 5th inst., and badly injured in the back.

The steamer Canada sailed from Boston on the 5th inst., with \$540,000 in specie. Among the passengers were the British Minister and three Consuls dismissed by our government.

Hon. G. W. Buel, editor of the Democratic Review at Washington, was stabbed at Cincinnati on Wednesday evening last. A crowd had gathered in front of the Buel house, and some excited individual mounted a large stone and commenced a political speech. After he concluded, Buel mounted the stone, and abused the Know Nothings pretty severely. Some one, who said he came from Washington county, O., interrupted him, using abusive language, and Mr. Buel came down, and, going into the crowd where the fellow was, undertook to thrash him. Several joined in the fight, and some one stabbed Buel in the side. He lies in a critical condition. Two men, named Cassidy and Curry were arrested as accessories. Cassidy was discharged, and Curry had to bail in the sum of \$2,000.

Here is a brother of Hon. W. M. Corry, the Essex County leader in the present Ohio Legislature.

While the Convention was in session in Cincinnati, one of the delegations from Missouri being excluded from the Hall, they marched up to the door, knocked down the doorknocker, and gained an entrance after the most approved Border Ruffian style.

The amount of property stolen and destroyed at Lawrence by Pierce, Buford, Stangen, Davidson, Jones, Atchison & Co's "legally organized" militia, is \$150,282. Within a circuit of five miles, the loss is estimated at \$200,000.

Three prisoners escaped from the Penitentiary last week, in full view of one of the officers. Two of them were afterwards caught at Cincinnati, and the other at Springfield. Since that time, the new officers have entered upon their duties. It is to be hoped we shall have better management in future.

The Committee appointed by the House of Representatives to investigate the charges against Preston S. Brooks, of South Carolina, and others, have reported in favor of expelling Brooks, and of recommending Edmundson and Keitt, his accomplices in the murderous conspiracy, the indirect of which was the attack on Sumner. J. D. Campbell is at the head of this committee, and has performed his duty faithfully and thoroughly. Cobb, of Georgia, the representative of the Administration on the committee, made a minority report, of course.

Mr. Campbell, the British minister, and the three Colonels implicated in endeavoring to attack soldiers for the Crimea, in this country, have at length been dismissed by our government.

W. T. Coggeshall, the editor of the Genius of the West, has been appointed State Librarian.

Senator Bright, of Indiana, on the night of the 17th, knocked down Capt. Darling, Door-Keeper of the House, for using insulting language. What a "heat gland" is in Washington!

Bills were passed on the 28th and 29th inst., granting to Louisiana 1,000,000 acres, and to Michigan 1,500,000 acres of government lands for railroad purposes.

Col. Benton has been in Cincinnati for several days, electing friends for Buchanan's nomination. He denounces Pierce and Douglas with extreme bitterness. He says that the very mention of their names arouses every bad passion of the heart.

Mr. Grow, chairman of the Committee on Territories, in the House of Representatives at Washington, has reported in favor of the admission of Kansas as a Free State. The consideration of the report will commence on the 25th inst.

At the charter election at New Orleans on the 24th inst., the American ticket was elected by a majority of 2,000. Several fights occurred, and six men are said to have been killed. Particulars not given.

The Penitentiary at Baton Rouge, La., was damaged by fire on the 23d inst. The entire wing was entirely destroyed. Loss \$300,000. None of the prisoners escaped.

In Washington city, at the charter election, Magruder, the Union candidate for Mayor was elected by thirty-two majority. A majority of the Councilmen, Aldermen, and Assessors elected are Know Nothings.

The Rhode Island American State Convention met on the 24th inst., and repudiated the nomination of Fillmore by a decided majority.

On the 21st ult., the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which has been in session at Indianapolis since May 1st, elected the following officers: Carlton C. Porter, Book Agents at New York; Sweetmeat & Pax, Book Agents at Cincinnati; Abel Stevens, D. D., Editor of the Christian Advocate and Journal, New York; Calvin Kingley, Editor of the Western Christian Advocate, at Cincinnati; D. D. Wheldon, D. D., Editor of the Quarterly Review, at New York; Daniel Wise, Editor of Sunday School Books; J. Floy, D. D., Editor of National Magazine and Tracts; D. W. Clark, Editor of the Ladies' Repository; P. G. Hubbard, D. D., Editor of the Northern Christian Advocate, at Auburn; J. N. Baird, Editor of the Pittsburgh Courier-Advocate; J. V. Watson, Editor of the North-Western Christian Advocate; Wm. Nast, Editor of Christian Apologist and German Bazaar.

The National Know Nothing Council met in New York on the 3d inst. Only about 100 delegates present. Proceedings unimportant. The truth is that since the separation, neither K. N.'s are becoming indifferent, or abandoning the organization.

A slight difficulty took place last week between Secretary May and Count Sartorius, the French Minister. "Somebody sent the Count a newspaper, with the seal of the State Department on the envelope, which contained an article relating to the contemptuous treatment of our public officers by foreign ambassadors. Sartorius demanded that the author, who is a public officer in the State Department should be punished for the insult, or he would demand his passports. The difficulty was settled by the author resigning his office. We do not wonder that our present public officers are treated contemptuously by foreign ambassadors. If they have not brought the nation into contempt in the eyes of all Christendom, it is only because their acts have been repudiated by the people.

Capt. J. C. Dingeld, of New Orleans, was robbed at the Gulf House in Louisville last week of \$4,600 in money. The thief entered his room at night, and snatched him with chloroform, and took the money from his person. A pocket-book containing money for his traveling expenses, his gold watch and gold locket, which were placed between the mattresses, were not discovered.

V. Rich, Esq., late of N. Connollyville, has been appointed Clerk of the Ohio Penitentiary, under the new administration.

The Know Nothing State Convention met in Columbus on Tuesday last week, and made the following nominations: Supreme Judge, long term, W. V. Peck, of Scioto; short term, R. Moody, of Jefferson. School Superintendent, Kelley, of Perry. Senatorial Electors, P. Van Trump and T. C. Ware. Congressional elector for 11th district, M. A. Bowling—an infatuated specimen of humanity, of Perry county. Mr. Smyth, the Republican candidate for School Commissioner was nominated by the K. N.'s for the same office, but declined the honor, not wishing to affiliate with any party opposed to Republican principles, or laboring to defeat the Republican party.

The Missouri Democrat says that Judge LeCompte's Kansas court has adjourned over until the second Monday in September. The Judge refused to admit Gov. Robinson, G. W. Smith, G. W. Deitler, G. W. Brown, and G. Jenkins to bail; and they are to be held as prisoners for the Marshal. The indictment against them is for high treason. Robinson and Deitler for being members of the State Government, Brown and Smith for being members of the Territorial Executive Committee, and Jenkins, not known, unless it be for residing in Lawrence, and being a Col. in the Free State army.

Judge Converse, of the Supreme Court of Ohio, had resigned in consequence of ill-health, and Judge Geo. Hoedley, of Cincinnati, has been appointed to fill the vacancy.

The steamer Nebraska was partially burned at St. Louis on the 21st inst. Damages to boat and cargo estimated at \$10,000.

The splendid Pittsburg and Cleveland packet "Philadelphia," sunk at the Steubenville wharf recently. She had struck a rock on the river below Steubenville, and went down before she reached the wharf boat. She lies straight, with the water up to her gunwale. She will soon be raised and taken into dock.

On hearing of the outrage at Washington and Lawrence, the Massachusetts Legislature responded to the vote rejecting the Personal Liberty Bill by a vote of 165 to 130.

The Radical Abolitionists have nominated Gerrit Smith, of New York, for President, and Samuel McFarland, of Penn., for Vice President of the United States.

Late advices from Nicaragua state that the war is over—the Costa Ricans having evacuated the country. Cholera and fever are making and have among the troops on both sides.

The American Council of Vermont nominated Ryland Platt for Governor and John W. Chandler for Lieutenant Governor. They repudiated Fillmore and resolved to unite with the Republicans in Presidential and Congressional elections.

A resolution under discussion in the Massachusetts Legislature, appropriating \$20,000 in aid of Freedom in Kansas.

The Distinguishing Genius of the Age.

Christie, now and then, brings forth such persons as Newton, Shakespeare, Talleyrand, Milton, Nelson, Napoleon, Washington, Franklin, Jefferson, Luther, Cromwell and Jackson. Their powerful intellects compelled the world to admit them.

The genius of the present age is Democracy. In the progress of the arts and sciences, this age is immeasurably superior to any former one. The present century stands pre-eminent for its wonderful discoveries in the sciences and arts. Among these, the noble science of Medicine has made great progress. Professor Halloway has

discovered and prepared a remedy for the diseases of man in whatever climate they may have given him birth. We have, to the great relief, introduced to our readers this discovery, the physician, whose reputation is already enlarged on the world's history. As a physician, he has occupied Nature, and among physicians he stands the acknowledged Emperor. Both in the role of his medicines, and in the number of patients that have taken them, he is unrivaled. Professor Halloway has labored to supply the human family with a permanent remedy for their diseases, to which the afflicted may have recourse with a moral certainty that they will be cured. There is no disease to which they will be subject, from the vegetable kingdom, or from the animal, or from the mineral, or from the atmosphere, which will drive disease out of the system. Thousands of the most intelligent minds of all nations, men distinguished in every sphere of life—the statesmen, philanthropists, congressmen, and those whose highest aim is to do good to their fellow men, unite in their praises of the medicine discovered by Professor Halloway for the cure of disease.

In uniting in this general commendation of the remarkable virtues of Halloway's remedies, we only perform a Christian duty, which the press should never neglect, and which we are entitled for the good they do, and which have a just claim upon the press, in extending the good to the extent of their power. Therefore, we have determined to express our opinion that Halloway's Pills and Syrup are adapted to the removal of disease, and have restored millions of the sick to health. New York Atlas.

From the Ohio Statesman, Columbus, O. GRANGER'S CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.—In our advertising columns, this morning, will be found the advertisement of this institution, to which we invite the attention of our citizens, and readers generally. Among all the institutions of literature and science, none are of more general importance, none more necessary to a finished education, than the College of Commerce. No collegiate education can really be said to be complete without going through a course of commercial studies; and certainly no business man, no farmer, will neglect to obtain this branch of education if in his power, and no politician need allow to lecture or write upon the affairs of the nation without having paid some attention to this class of studies. How important, then, that such an institution should be maintained at the capital of our state!

Mr. Granger, the young gentleman who has inaugurated this enterprise, is eminently fitted for the post he has assumed, and his untiring energy of character—his bold and persevering enterprise, as well as his social qualities and moral worth, in a strong degree press his claims and those of his College, upon the patronage of our city. And we sincerely hope, for the credit of the Capital City, for the interest of our citizens, and for the benefit of our youth, in this Commercial College will be liberally and generously sustained.

INEXHAUSTIBLE RESOURCES.—There are a few simple remedies for very prevalent disorders, which we have no hesitation in recommending as infallible: For the kidneys—saw at home. For the stomach—saw at home. For the heart—saw at home. For the lungs—saw at home. For the liver—saw at home. For the spleen—saw at home. For the bladder—saw at home. For the uterus—saw at home. For the ovaries—saw at home. For the prostate—saw at home. For the testicles—saw at home. For the penis—saw at home. For the scrotum—saw at home. For the perineum—saw at home. For the rectum—saw at home. For the sigmoid—saw at home. For the colon—saw at home. For the small intestine—saw at home. For the large intestine—saw at home. For the stomach—saw at home. For the liver—saw at home. For the spleen—saw at home. For the bladder—saw at home. For the uterus—saw at home. For the ovaries—saw at home. For the prostate—saw at home. For the testicles—saw at home. For the penis—saw at home. For the scrotum—saw at home. For the perineum—saw at home. For the rectum—saw at home. For the sigmoid—saw at home. For the colon—saw at home. For the small intestine—saw at home. For the large intestine—saw at home.

For the stomach—saw at home. For the liver—saw at home. For the spleen—saw at home. For the bladder—saw at home. For the uterus—saw at home. For the ovaries—saw at home. For the prostate—saw at home. For the testicles—saw at home. For the penis—saw at home. For the scrotum—saw at home. For the perineum—saw at home. For the rectum—saw at home. For the sigmoid—saw at home. For the colon—saw at home. For the small intestine—saw at home. For the large intestine—saw at home.

For the stomach—saw at home. For the liver—saw at home. For the spleen—saw at home. For the bladder—saw at home. For the uterus—saw at home. For the ovaries—saw at home. For the prostate—saw at home. For the testicles—saw at home. For the penis—saw at home. For the scrotum—saw at home. For the perineum—saw at home. For the rectum—saw at home. For the sigmoid—saw at home. For the colon—saw at home. For the small intestine—saw at home. For the large intestine—saw at home.

For the stomach—saw at home. For the liver—saw at home. For the spleen—saw at home. For the bladder—saw at home. For the uterus—saw at home. For the ovaries—saw at home. For the prostate—saw at home. For the testicles—saw at home. For the penis—saw at home. For the scrotum—saw at home. For the perineum—saw at home. For the rectum—saw at home. For the sigmoid—saw at home. For the colon—saw at home. For the small intestine—saw at home. For the large intestine—saw at home.

For the stomach—saw at home. For the liver—saw at home. For the spleen—saw at home. For the bladder—saw at home. For the uterus—saw at home. For the ovaries—saw at home. For the prostate—saw at home. For the testicles—saw at home. For the penis—saw at home. For the scrotum—saw at home. For the perineum—saw at home. For the rectum—saw at home. For the sigmoid—saw at home. For the colon—saw at home. For the small intestine—saw at home. For the large intestine—saw at home.

For the stomach—saw at home. For the liver—saw at home. For the spleen—saw at home. For the bladder—saw at home. For the uterus—saw at home. For the ovaries—saw at home. For the prostate—saw at home. For the testicles—saw at home. For the penis—saw at home. For the scrotum—saw at home. For the perineum—saw at home. For the rectum—saw at home. For the sigmoid—saw at home. For the colon—saw at home. For the small intestine—saw at home. For the large intestine—saw at home.

Massachusetts Personal Liberty Bill. Such are the assurances that reach us from Boston. Personal and political differences are swallowed up in the overwhelming feeling that Massachusetts has been grossly outraged in the person of her Representatives.

SUMNER'S GREAT SPEECH.—We shall commence the publication of this magnificent effort next week in the Telegraph. We heartily wish this speech could be thoroughly examined by every voter in the United States previous to the next election. Several Republicans have spoken to us relative to printing extra copies. If we could afford it, we should be pleased to print and circulate gratuitously several thousand.

But as we cannot do this, we shall call upon all those who feel interested to let us know immediately if any extra copies are wanted, and if so, how many; as we shall not print any, unless ordered and paid for, within a few days.

THE TELEGRAPH FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

As many of our friends are anxious to circulate the Telegraph extensively during the campaign, we have concluded to offer it at the following rates, from July 15th to November 15th:

Single copy	50 cents
5 copies	\$2.50
10 copies	\$5.00
25 copies	10.00
50 copies	15.00
100 copies	30.00

Those subscribing can either have them mailed to their order, or delivered at this office. Personally we care not whether we get one or one thousand at those rates; but if the Republicans of this county think the cause will be benefited by the circulation of the Telegraph, among those who are not now subscribers, we stand ready to accommodate. Should the list be greatly increased, we shall feel bound to make a corresponding effort to increase the amount, and add to the interest of our political department. We should labor with far more zeal if the number of our readers was doubled or quadrupled.

Arrival of the Indiana.

Quincy, June 3. The Indiana from Liverpool has arrived with Liverpool dates to the 21st ult. The political news unimportant. At Liverpool the demand for cotton was limited. Breadstuffs dull. Wheat was from 3d to 3d 1/2 lower than previous quotations. Flour had declined 3d 1/2. There was a better enquiry for cotton.

Liverpool, May 21.—Flour is in but little speculative demand; sales Western Canal 3s 6d 1/2; Southern 3s 7d 1/2; for Wheat there is also but little speculative demand, buyers holding back for lower prices; sales of Western red at 9s 8d 1/2; Western yellow, 2s 6d to 2s 8d.

Sugar market firm, with moderate business, at former prices.

The Indiana, passed up the river Du Loure yesterday afternoon, and arrived at Quebec during the night.

In the House of Lords on Monday, Earl Chanderden, in reply to a question from Earl Elgin, said that the letter signed F. Hammond was a genuine document. The agents of Costa Rica and other South American States had, ever since attacked by Walker, appealed to England for assistance, and a great variety of projects had recently been laid before the British Government for acceptance of protectorate by England, and the grant of material assistance, all which requests Her Majesty's Government had refused, declaring that they would have nothing to do with Central America.

At the same time the Government regretted the deplorable events that followed Walker's attack on Nicaragua, in which British property was sacrificed, and would be glad if his enterprise was not carried further.

But their action would be limited to sending a naval force to the coast of South America, just sufficient for the protection of British property. The war department in compliance with the urgent request of Costa Rica, had consented to a loan of arms, but the arms had never been taken by the Agent of Costa Rica. Lord Chanderden further said that since Walker had taken possession of Nicaragua, he had deposed a good deal of British property, and the Government had consequently communicated to the Government of the U. S. in relation to the matter. Mr. March replied to Mr. Chanderden on the 5th of March, saying that he disapproved of the state of things, and thought it would cast a shadow upon the reputation of the U. S., and that he knew no better plan for the U. S. and British Governments to combine for the protection of their subjects.

Dispatches from Vienna state that a Convention had been concluded between the Porte and the Western powers.

The weather in England had been boisterous and several vessels had been driven ashore on the coast.

The revenue for the current year is estimated by the Chancellor of Exchequer at between sixty and seventy millions, the deficiency being nearly nine millions.

Arrival of the Nicaragua.

HALT, June 5th.—The United States steamer Niagara arrived here last night, en route for Boston with dates to the 23d ult. The United States steamer Arcturion arrived at Liverpool on the 18th ult., and the Persia on the 20th.

Bradenbury was a shade lower than previous quotations. Provisions were weak, with moderate sales.

Money market was easier, and Consols unchanged.

The steamer North Star arrived at Cork on the 23d ult. The Ericsson had not arrived when the Niagara sailed.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Lord John Russell gave notice of his intention to ask the question whether the Government intended to interfere between Nicaragua and Costa Rica.

The London Times thinks that England and the United States must combine for the adjustment of Central American affairs.

The same journal suggests the Emperor of Russia as umpire for the U. S., with regard to the Mosquito question. In the House of Lords, Lord Chanderden moved a vote of censure upon the Peace Negotiators for abandoning the established principle in maritime law with regard to neutrals.

The Earl of Derby denounced the neutrals as humiliating, and would prefer a naval war to a land war.

How far President.—The New York Mirror thinks that two things are certain to result from the assault on Sumner. It will secure his re-election to the United States Senate, and will defeat the attempt (thus promised to be successful) to wipe out the

THE SUMMER AND BROOKS AFFAIR.

In the Senate, May 23d, Mr. Pearce from the Select Committee appointed to investigate the facts attending the recent assault upon Mr. Sumner, made a report in writing.

It states that precedents are to be found only in the action of the House of Representatives the Senate ever having been called on to pronounce judgment in a similar case. General precedents are cited; and the Committee came to the conclusion that although the assault was a violation of the privileges of the Senate, it is not within their jurisdiction, and the offense can only be punished by the House, of which Mr. Brooks is a member.

This duty is, in unimpeachable terms, to the adopted citizens, of Irish birth throughout the country, that the Democratic party in Congress have shamefully deserted their duty, deserted their own professions of impartiality between different classes of citizens, and that they have, as plainly as deeds can speak, declared the murder of a man of Irish birth by one of their colleagues to be a crime wholly unworthy even of inquiry, let alone punishment.

The protocol of the Danish proposition to which Russia, Sweden and Denmark have agreed is published. Denmark agrees to renounce the Sound and Belt Dues for thirty-five millions of rix dollars, against being first given by the maritime powers. Denmark reserves the right to treat separately with them, and also demands security for this payment of thirty millions.

The trial of Palmer for poisoning had not been concluded. It was thought the defense had shown a case.

Baron Hubner, Minister from Austria, has presented credentials of baptism from the King of Austria, the ceremony to take place the middle of June.

Prussia.—A Postal Convention had been signed between Prussia and the U. S.

Russia.—The Emperor Dowager was on a visit to her brother, the King of Prussia. The Czar had gone to Warsaw.

The English steamer Opre was wrecked to the Gulf of Finland—total loss. The evacuation of the Crimea was proceeding rapidly. Several Tatars have been hung for assisting the Allies during the war, others were condemned to exile. Scoury had appeared in the English regiments.

From the Missouri Democrat, June 4.

Latest from Kansas.

Facts in the Pro-Slavery Murder Case.—Pro-Slavery Men Ordered to Leave—Groups Commanded to Disperse the Mob.

From Mr. George N. Propper, who arrived from Leavenworth on the steamer Emma, which reached our wharf yesterday, having left Leavenworth on Sunday afternoon, we have received very late intelligence from the disturbed district in Kansas.

THE PRO-SLAVERY MURDER CASE. Mr. Propper informs us that the facts in regard to this case, a false and distorted representation of which has furnished the Republican stock in trade for the past week—are precisely as follows:

Somewhere about the 26th of May, five Pro-Slavery men assailed one Free State man, with the view of hanging him for evidence he had given before the Investigating Committee. They had the rope around the man's neck ready to swing him up, when some men, presumed to be Free State men, secreted near by, fired upon the party, each picking his man. The five Pro-Slavery men fell dead upon the spot. The party which fired upon these Pro-Slavery men are not known. Immediately upon firing they left, and the man around whose neck the rope had been placed, on perceiving the state of the case, released himself and departed.

THE EXODUS STOPPED. After these men had been arrested, of whom Messrs. Harro, Moore, Conway and others were released on bail, to make up their minds how soon their business could be wound up; and they might make themselves ready to leave the country, the Vigilance Committee made out a list of about thirty-five more of the citizens whom they desired to leave the country. However, being "law and order" men, they had the courtesy to hand the matter over to W. H. Howard, the Chairman of the Investigating Committee, offering to allow any men, whose names he found on the black list